

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1845.

The Session of Congress, which commences on Monday next, will, if we may judge from present appearances, be very fully attended in the Representatives Hall, and probably by a sufficient number of Senators to constitute a quorum of that body for business. The weather has continued so auspicious for travelling, though beginning to be more wintry than of late, that a great many Members have arrived since our last publication. We have not the means, however, of giving any thing like a perfect list of those now upon the ground, and, especially as we shall so soon have an authentic list as part of the proceedings of Monday next, we therefore forbear the attempt.

## A TRUE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

One of the Editors of the Louisville Journal, who was present at the Memphis Convention, writing home on the subject, gives the following spirited account of an incident of that Convention, more truly national in its character, and more cheering to the hopes of the sincere friends of this Union as it is, than almost any single occurrence we remember ever to have heard or read of:

"On Saturday evening, Mr. CIST, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution proposing that the Capital of the Union be removed to the West. Of course, Mr. CIST meant to Cincinnati. I never better pleased in my life with any thing than with the prompt, hearty, loud, and universal assent with which the house responded on the motion to *refuse to receive the resolution*. I said universal assent, but there was one loud no from the mover, and a squeaking tenor from another person, who has at the same time a modicum of shame. A greater blow could not by any possibility be aimed at the Union than the removal of the Capitol from the city which bears the name of WASHINGTON, the father of his country, near which the bones of that great man repose, and where public structures worthy of the nation and monuments to the illustrious dead have been reared—a city so associated with the Union and its whole history that the idea of nationality and the last remnant of the love of country would be destroyed if this wretched and selfish project were carried into operation. Nothing could have been more gratifying than the noble manner in which the proposition from Cincinnati was scouted by the whole Convention, excepting only the mover and the seceder—a Convention sectional in its nature, composed chiefly of Western men, met to promote Western measures. There could not well have been a more charming or striking display of the love of country."

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thursday last, the day appointed by the Corporate Authorities to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving for privileges and blessings enjoyed during the year past, was observed in this city with every demonstration of concurrence and respect. The Public Offices, Newspaper Offices, and Shops of every description were all closed during the day. In the morning the Churches were all filled, and appropriate Discourses delivered by their Pastors; and the afternoon and evening were characterized by cheerfulness and friendly intercourse.

**NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM.**—It seems that Mr. Secretary BANCROFT has made no movement in relation to the discontinuance of this system. The Brooklyn Eagle states that the late Mr. URSHUR, when Secretary of the Navy, directed that no more boys should be received at this station, soon after the Somers tragedy. This order has never been countermanded, and the Naval School on board the North Carolina was since discontinued.

The crew of the Somers, on the unhappy occasion alluded to, was chiefly composed of apprentices, and the dangerous characters that composed that crew was one great cause of the discontinuance of the system.

There have been many differences of opinion with respect to the naval apprentice system. We recollect some incidents that occurred not long ago, which prepossessed us in favor of this branch of our service. A fine boy, of humble origin, and almost utterly destitute, had the good fortune to attract the attention of a gentleman, who procured his admission into the Navy as an apprentice. In this instance the result was most fortunate, and this same boy bids fair to become an ornament of the Navy.

It is said, however, that many of the apprentices were boys of uncontrollable dispositions and worthless habits; so many, indeed, that the Department has been forced to suspend the system.

[New York Express.]

It is intimated, in we do not remember what paper, that the report of the Secretary of the Navy having discontinued the Apprentice System "originated in the National Intelligencer." It did not "originate" in the National Intelligencer, but was copied by us from some other paper.

The Connecticut town elections were held on Monday. In New Haven the Whig ticket was elected without opposition. In Hartford, of about 900 votes cast, the Whigs had 600.

**WHEAT.**—The Albany Argus of Wednesday states that one million two hundred thousand barrels of Flour have arrived at the Hudson river within the last two months. The Journal of the same day has the following paragraph:

"**FLOUR AVAILABLE.**—We counted in our harbor this morning one hundred and seventy canal boats loaded with flour. These carry, as we learn at the collector's office, from 450 to 800 barrels each, averaging at least 600 barrels. This would make a total of 102,000 barrels. Add to this amount ten large tow-boats loaded, and several vessels loaded and loading, and it will make a total of about 150,000 barrels of flour. Many roads of the dock are covered four tier deep with flour—at least three thousand barrels. Besides these items, immense loads have left for New York for the last three days, and all our flour dealers have their warehouses packed. From these data some idea may be formed of the immense amount of this all-important article which has been poured into our city for the last eight or ten days."

**FLOURING MILLS DESTROYED.**—The Rochester Democrat of Tuesday says:

"A fire broke out about ten o'clock this morning in the Flour Mills at the Lower Falls, which destroyed two mills, two warehouses, and a packing establishment. The mill in which the fire originated had five runs of stone, was owned by Avery & Burke, and occupied by Thomas Parsons. The Carriage Mills were owned by the City Bank, and occupied by Moses B. Seward. They contained four runs of stone. Adjoining the mills were two warehouses of wood, both of which were destroyed. There were probably insurance sufficient to cover the losses on the buildings, and some also on the stock."

"The Flouring Mill at Syracuse, owned by Messrs. Gibbs & Redway, took fire, as is supposed, by friction in the mill machine, on Monday forenoon, and was entirely destroyed. The loss to the community will be severely felt, as it was the only mill in the vicinity. The owners lose heavily also."

Captain Charles Vanderford, an old and respected merchant of Chever, (S. C.) was killed in his own store on the evening of the 13th by a young man named Angus Taylor, who was immediately seized and imprisoned.

## THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The first and second days of the sitting of this numerous and imposing Convention of Delegates from Western and Southwestern States and Territories were employed in preliminary measures—the appointment and organization of committees, &c.

On the morning of the third day these committees generally made reports, with accompanying resolutions, embodying, in a small compass, the substance of the respective reports. These documents were all read, and in regular order laid on the table.

After the reading of all, they were all together referred to a Committee consisting of one Delegate from each State represented, with the intention of its reporting a series of resolutions embodying the general views of the several reports for the action of the Convention.

At eight o'clock on the same evening, the committee thus appointed reported the subjoined Resolutions, which were agreed to in mass; and these declaratory resolutions appear to have been the sole fruits of the assemblage of so many distinguished men, in which no less than fifteen States and Territories of the Union were represented.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

1. Resolved, That the reports of the various committees presented to the Convention be printed, and such documents accompanying them as the committee appointed to supervise the printing of the proceedings of the Convention shall deem necessary.

2. Resolved, That safe communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior, afforded by the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their principal tributaries, is indispensable to the defence of the country in time of war, and essential also to its commerce.

3. Resolved, That the improvement and preservation of the navigation of these great rivers are objects as strictly national as any other preparations for the defence of the country, and that such improvements are deemed by this Convention impracticable by the States or individual enterprise, and call for the appropriation of money for the same by the General Government.

4. Resolved, That the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi, so as to pass ships of the largest class, cost what it may, is a work worthy of the nation, and would greatly promote the general prosperity.

5. Resolved, That if the policy of reinforcing our Navy with war steamers be adopted, the Western waters are proper sources of supply, as they abound in iron, the best material for their construction, and in lead and copper, important materials for munitions of war; provisions also being cheap, and the skill requisite for their construction and navigation being ample in this region, which already possesses the largest steam-mercantile marine in the world.

6. Resolved, That the project of connecting the Mississippi river with the Lakes of the North by a ship-canal, and thus with the Atlantic Ocean, is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress.

7. Resolved, That the intercourse between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast ought to be preserved unimpeded; and that ample military and naval defence and additional light-houses and beacons should be established along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and at the most eligible points.

8. Resolved, That the Gulf and Lake coasts are greater in extent than the Atlantic seaboard; that the interests to be defended in one quarter are quite as important, and altogether as national, as those in the other; and that the expenditures required for the proper defence of the Gulf and Lakes will fall far short of what has been freely voted for the coast defences of the Atlantic.

9. Resolved, That Congress should establish a National Army and Foundry at some point on the Western waters as early as a period as practicable.

10. Resolved, That the Marine Hospitals on the Western and Southern waters, the construction of which has been commenced or authorized by Congress, ought to be prosecuted to completion with the least practicable delay.

11. Resolved, That the mail service of the West and South requires great improvement in speed and regularity, and particularly on the Western waters; that measures ought to be taken also for the prompt extension of the magnetic telegraph into or through the Mississippi valley.

12. Resolved, That millions of acres of the public domain, lying on the Mississippi river and on its tributaries, now worthless for purposes of cultivation, might be reclaimed by throwing up embankments so as to prevent overflow, and that this Convention recommend to Congress to take such measures as may be deemed expedient to accomplish that object by grant of said lands or an appropriation of money.

13. Resolved, That railroads and communications from the Valley of the Mississippi to the south Atlantic ports, in giving greater facilities to trade, greater dispatch in travelling, and in developing new sources of wealth, are, in all their salutary influences on the commercial, social, and political relations, strongly urged upon the consideration and patriotism of the people of the West, and they are the more recommended as works within the power of private enterprise to construct, and as affording profitable investment of capital.

14. Resolved, That in order that the earliest opportunity may be afforded for private individuals and enterprise to direct their capital and energies to the completion of the important roads projected, the Convention recommends to the Delegations present to appoint committees, charged with the duty of prompt and early applications to their respective Legislatures for charters to construct such roads as may pass through their States, and to ask such aid and patronage from said States as they in their discretion may deem proper and necessary to aid in the construction of the works.

15. Resolved, That, as many of the roads projected may pass through the public domain, this Convention would respectfully urge upon the consideration of Congress the equity of granting the right of way and alternate sections in aid of the works so situated; such grant, in the opinion of this Convention, being no more than a fair compensation paid by the proprietor for the enhanced value imparted to the sections of land retained by Government.

16. Resolved, That efficient steps should be taken by the General Government to move and prevent the recurrence of the obstacles in the Mississippi river opposite the city of St. Louis, so that the harbor there may at all times be accessible, as objects of public utility and of a national character, and entirely beyond the ability of Missouri to accomplish.

17. Resolved, That a dry dock and convenient arrangements for the repairs and refitting of Government vessels should be established at some suitable point on the Gulf of Mexico.

18. Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five members of this Convention to memorialize Congress on the various topics embraced in the foregoing resolutions.

19. Resolved, That the President also appoint a committee of five members of this Convention to address our common constituents on the same subjects.

20. Resolved, That it is expedient that Congress should make an appropriation of money for the purpose of completing the military road from the west bank of the Mississippi, (opposite Memphis,) through the swamps to the highlands in Arkansas, in the direction of the various military posts on the western frontier.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, held on the 4th instant, the following proceeding was had:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber be and are hereby tendered to Prof. A. D. Baché for his care, zeal, and attention as superintendent of the coast survey, in preparing a map pointing out the encroachments of Sandy Hook upon the ship channel, at the mouth of the harbor of New York; and also for his attention to the commercial interests of this city in laying the subject before this Chamber.

The largest factory building in the world is now being constructed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The part already up is four hundred and forty feet long. When completed, the length of the front will be five hundred and four feet. Number of spindles, fifty thousand; of operatives, from twelve to fifteen hundred. This is doing business on an extensive scale.

## THE LATE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

The Albany Evening Journal publishes complete returns of the votes cast in that State at the beginning of this month for State Senators. With the exception of the Duchess they are all copied from the official returns, in the office of the Secretary of State, and furnish the following memoranda: Total Whig vote, 153,875; Locofoco, 154,385; Abolition, 14,965; Native American, 10,182. The majority for the Locofoco Senators over the Whig, in the entire State, is only 510 votes!

The ceremonies of inaugurating the CALDWELL MONUMENT took place at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, on Monday last. The venerable Dr. MILLER, of Princeton, and Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, were the orators on the occasion, and the proceedings are represented to have been highly interesting and impressive.

Among the invited guests present were the members of the venerable Cincinnati Society, and of the New Jersey Historical Society; the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Chancellor of the State, Judge Randolph of the Supreme Court, the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, ex-Governor Pennington, Hon. Garrett D. Wall, and a numerous company of the descendants of the venerable CALDWELL, some fifty in number, including the surviving son, JOSHUA F. CALDWELL, of the General Post Office Department, and Mrs. ROBINSON, the youngest and only living daughter, who was an infant in her mother's arms when she was shot. The town was filled with people from the surrounding country, who, in conjunction with sundry military companies, formed a large and imposing procession.

Lord METCALFE, the Governor-General of Canada, has been authorized to return home immediately in consequence of his indisposition, and he is expected to depart in the steamer Britannia, which is to leave Boston on Monday. The Government of Canada, for the present, will be administered by Lord CATCHCART, the commander of the military forces.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Pennsylvania, has, we perceive by a recent catalogue, 211 students on its list, including all departments. This is a prosperous state for an institution so near others of the same kind, and evinces a high appreciation of it throughout Western Pennsylvania.

## AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

We are happy to learn from Capt. BAKER, agent of the New York City Colonization Society, that \$17,000 has already been subscribed towards the purchase of the only territory not belonging to the American Colonies, between Cape Palmas and Cape Mount, a distance along the coast of about three hundred miles. In the proposed purchase is included the famous slave-mart of the Gallinas. Only \$3,000 more is required to effect this great object, and we think we can pledge the generosity of our citizens that it will not long be delayed. Without this additional sum the \$17,000 already subscribed is not binding. With it, the Colonies will be made respectable in point of extent, and will be free from many embarrassments which they now suffer. Moreover, along this whole extent of coast (three hundred miles) the slave-trade will be forever extinguished. The cheapest, easiest, and best way to stop the slave-trade altogether would be to encircle the continent with such colonies. These would effectually accomplish the object; and nothing else can except the civilization and christianization of the whole African population, which, without some remarkable interposition of Providence, will be necessarily a slow process. Establish a cordon of such colonies as those of Liberia around the African continent, and the numerous vessels now employed in attempting to suppress the slave-trade may be permanently withdrawn.

[Journal of Commerce.]

MANUFACTURES have made considerable progress in Tennessee, if we may judge from statistics given in the Nashville Orphan. In five factories in Lawrence county alone, of which the names are given, capital to the amount of \$43,000 is invested; 86 hands are employed; 665 bales of cotton are consumed, and 485,000 dozens of dresses are spun. Two other spinning factories are in process of erection. In the same county there are five iron works, each of which produce 100,000 pounds of iron. The gross amount of iron manufactured in this county is about 900,000 pounds, valued at \$36,000. The value of the cotton yarn is estimated at \$40,000. These factories, says the paper from which we gather these facts, may appear small, but they are the foundation of better things to come.

The case of *White vs. Nichols* and others, in our Circuit Court, was committed to the Jury on Wednesday last, but they had not agreed on a verdict as late as last evening.

A house occupied by John Turpin as a tavern, and located in the rear of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, at Baltimore, was destroyed by fire between two and three o'clock yesterday morning. By this casualty a person named Edward Parks, of Somerset county, Maryland, and formerly captain of a bay craft, was burnt to death, having been asleep in a room from which he could not escape. Another person, a stranger from New York, is also supposed to have lost his life, as he has been missing since the occurrence of the fire.

**FIRE AT CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE.**—The subjoined account of a conflagration at Culpeper Court-house, in Virginia, we find in the Richmond Whig of yesterday. That paper says that it was evidently written in great haste and amid much confusion:

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, NOV. 26, 1845, 5 o'clock, Wednesday morning. GENTLEMEN: The centre of Culpeper Court-house is now wrapped in flames. The fire caught about 4 o'clock, at the Fairfax Hotel, kept by Samuel Decamp, and is now spreading with fearful rapidity. The flames have already consumed the hotel, Bayly's store, H. Shackelford's house and office, and the Masonic Hall; and Major Hill's house has just caught. It is to be feared that the whole of centre Culpeper Court-house will be consumed. Court-house, Clerk's office, and several other buildings, in great danger.

**DEPLORABLE AFFAIR.**—We are deeply pained to learn that on Tuesday last, at Appomattox court-house, WILLIAM JAMES McDEARMON, deputy sheriff of that county, and a most estimable citizen, was killed by COLEMAN C. MAY, attorney-at-law, (formerly of Staunton,) who has been for some months a resident of Appomattox. We have heard various statements of the affair, but we forbear at present to publish them. May, after committing the homicide, made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for his apprehension. —*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A cotton factory at Natchez, Mississippi, has recently been established, and is described by the proprietor, Mr. McAllister, in a letter to the New Orleans Bulletin. It has an engine of fifty-horse power. The second story of the building has ten power looms, capable of throwing out 500 yards of heavy domestic and 300 of lineas per day; two warping machines, two wool cards, two running machines, and one cotton-picker. There are in all 2,000 spindles. The factory makes, independent of fabrics, twine, candle-wick, plough lines, cotton and wool bating, and yarn sufficient to supply the market. There are employed one white manager, five boys, eight girls, and four men, all negroes; and two white warpers.

An extensive Woolen Factory, belonging to Messrs. PERVITH & HOPKIN, at Eaton, Hamilton County, (N. Y.) was destroyed by fire on Friday, the 14th instant, together with eight or ten thousand pounds of wool. The loss is estimated at fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

An intelligent and industrious young man, named Joseph Green, of Crawford, Orange county, New York, was killed on Friday, the 14th instant, by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands.

**SOKE THROAT.**—We have known several instances in which this distressing complaint, even in its worst stages, has been immediately alleviated and speedily cured by the following remedy: Mix a pennyworth of powdered camphor with a wine-glass of brandy, pour a small quantity on a lump of sugar, and allow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The third or fourth generally enables the patient to swallow with ease. —*Medical Journal.*

The Albany Evening Journal announces the death of NATHAN REMOND, county clerk, on the 19th instant, of Major ARTHUR BRAN, aged 91, a soldier of the Revolution, who served honorably through several campaigns in the war of independence.

## ELECTROLOGY.

Professor LOCKE, of Cincinnati, delivered a lecture on Electrology in that city some time ago, accompanied by interesting experimental illustrations. A correspondent of the Atlas has the following notice of some of them:

"The most powerful electro magnet of soft iron is the horse-shoe magnet, to the two ends of which, ground flat and polished, is applied a keeper, also ground flat and polished. Either the keeper or the horse-shoe may be the magnet. I hold in my hand a small curved piece of soft iron, coated with wire, which when excited will sustain a piece of iron one hundred times its own weight."

"The magnet used to operate Morse's Telegraph is one of this description, made of soft iron, bound with copper-wire, and connected with a battery. It is about six inches high and three quarters of an inch thick. Its force as a magnet continues while the battery is applied, and ceases when that is withdrawn. The battery is applied and withdrawn by dipping the wire into the connecting mercury cup and withdrawing it. This can be done with any required degree of rapidity. The keeper used is a flat piece of iron, which is lifted up or dropped as the magnetic power is communicated or withdrawn. The action of this keeper is the force which imparts the characters by means of points on a strip of soft paper, wound round a moving cylinder. The length of the mark made depends on the length of time the keeper is held up or let fall, which is at the pleasure of the operator, who, by keeping, musical time, can make it say in *Baltimore*, drums at it were upon the cylinder at Washington. The person whose business it is at Washington to receive the communications of the telegraph, can record them at his table as fast as made, by attending simply to the time of the magnetic drummer, without looking at the machinery."

"Before the close of these lectures, I hope to show you a telegraph of this kind in actual operation; the only difference being in the length of the wires which form the circuit of the battery—a difference which amounts to nothing when we remember that the fluid passes at the rate of about 200,000 miles per second."

"The lecturer next exhibited the splendid and exciting experiment of a ball of solid iron, about three-fourths of an inch thick and nine or ten inches long, held up in space, in the centre or axis of a vortex of electricity, passing through a small coil or helix at some distance from it. The coil was placed perpendicularly at the height of nine or ten inches from the floor, its two extremities fastened into a block of wood, and connected with a battery, thus forming a portion of the electrical circuit. The battery being plugged, the bar of iron, which previously was not at all magnetic, darted swiftly up into the coil, and was held in space in the axis of the coil with great force. On pushing it downwards with the hand it sprang back into its aerial position with the elasticity of a steel spring, and seemed to tremble in the grasp of the invisible power which held it. Familiar as I am (said the lecturer) with this astonishing experiment, I never felt it without a feeling of involuntary excitement."

"A magnet, as I have observed before, has a north and a south pole. Midway between these is a neutral point. If I direct my finger towards a magnet, I shall find a north and a south pole and a neutral point, as a complete magnet. If again divided at the neutral point, each part will again have the original properties of a perfect magnet, and so on. The inference is, that matter may be thus divided *ad infinitum*, and that the ultimate atoms of matter, which are indefinitely small, are, in fact, magnets, each with its own polarity, and that the polarity upon a mass of matter is to cause these atoms to take a linear direction in relation to each other, each having the property of rotating on its axis; and that to reverse polarity is to cause these atoms to turn half-way round on their axis, and point their poles in the opposite direction—a very pretty theory, which I have not space to discuss, and that the consequence of polarity upon a mass of matter is to cause these atoms to take a linear direction in relation to each other, each having the property of rotating on its axis; and that to reverse polarity is to cause these atoms to turn half-way round on their axis, and point their poles in the opposite direction—a very pretty theory, which I have not space to discuss, and that the consequence of polarity upon a mass of matter is to cause these atoms to take a linear direction in relation to each other, each having the property of rotating on its axis; 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